

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 573.]

WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed for WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

10 For Sale.
IN LEXINGTON,
The corner of Main and Cross Streets.
The corner of Cross and Water Streets.
And that Commodious House and lot on High Street. For terms apply to Mr. James Morrison in Lexington, or to the Subscribers, on Main Elkhorn, six miles from Frankfort.
BENJ. S. COX.
September 23, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.
ALEXANDER PARKER
HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his Store, opposite the courthouse, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cattle, Hides and Furs, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.
Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of Reil & McIlwain using this day dissolved by mutual consent, all notes indebted to said firm by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reil, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.
Lexington, September 8, 1797.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of John A. Seitz and Frederick Lauman, hitherto trading under the firm of Seitz & Lauman, has been dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. Their books and papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjustment—to whom all those who have any demands against the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requested to apply for a settlement, and those who are indebted to them, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOHN A. SEITZ.
FREDERICK LAUMAN.
September 23, 1797.

For Sale.
THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,666 2 3 acres, in the name of Holland Manig. 443 2 3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh. 2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge. 1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivant. The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters: 440 acres, in the name of John Crawford. 1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Ruffel creek. 1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren. 1000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river, 1000 do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water. 666 2 3 do. James Smiths, Trade Water. 1000 do. Thomas Gaskins do. 1000 do. do. Gooke creek. 1500 do. do. Gooke creek. The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to TATHAM & BANKS.
Lexington, October 17, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward.
FOR taking up and delivering to Col. Thomas Marshall, in Woodford, or to Mr. Thomas Marshall Mason county, a GRAY MAKE, about five feet high, a natural pacer, but whether branded, not known—the strayed from the plantation of Col. Marshall, and will probably attempt to get to Mafon county.
H. MARSHALL.
2w

GEORGE ADAMS.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Tavern, in that commodious house on Main Street the third door below Cross Street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

26 For Sale.
TWO SECTIONS OF LAND, in the Military range, within Judge Symms's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 2 and 15 in the second township, and 2, 6 and 22 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in small quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.
NOTE:—An inalienable title will immediately be given to purchasers.
Cincinnati, August 2.

58 Hughes and Fitzhugh.
HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms: March 20, 1797.

30 FOR SALE.
An Overshot Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about 140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have flood the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.
GEORGE SMART.
ROBERT SMART.
July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

* * * Those gentlemen in whose hands propofals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

40 Acres of Military Land.
LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court house, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the best quality, and of indisputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any person inclined to see it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Coffey in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beardsfords.
Aaron Fontaine.
Jefferson, March 5, 1797.

* * * The whole will be sold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acres lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A. F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Two or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three Good journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.
JOHN SPANGLER.
Lexington, April 12.

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pottelchwaite of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
THE MANAGERS.
Lexington, September 27, 1797.

24 STOLEN
FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant; a sorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.
THOMAS IRWIN.
Mansfield August 14.

FOR SALE.
29 The Subscriber.
WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in about forty and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet in depth, lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the same size including his black smith's shop, on three of the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families: all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by THOMAS HART.

Three Dollars Reward.
Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 2d instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.
George Heytel.
Lexington, April 28.

For sale
FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE.
Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Toms, and 23 miles from the seat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjains a tract advertised by Mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.
WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.
June 19.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the mouth of Middle creek, Hardin county, on the 25th of August, two horses:—one a bright bay, 9 years old, 15 hands high, trots natural, has a star and snip, and a rofe or feather extending from half way his neck towards his ears on the near side, his tail is docked short, was shod all round when he left me, not branded as I recollect. The other a grey, 5 years old, 14 and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, 9, heavy mane and tail dark coloured, has a small lump between his thighs occasioned by cutting, was shod natural, but on a small bell, and shed before when he went away. Whoever delivers said horses to John M. Intise living on Flat creek, Montgomery county, or to the subscriber living at Col. James McDowell's three miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.
JOHN IYLE.
October 18, 1797.

FOR SALE.
AT Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, **TWO TANNARDS,** well situated, in good repair and convenient to water—there is a good dwelling house belonging to one of them. Also, two or three convenient out lots. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Mount Sterling.
PETER TROUTMAN.
October 28, 1797.

N. B. They are in as good a place as any in this state, for getting bark and Hides.

WANTED.
100,000 pounds of TOBACCO, delivered at any of the public ware-houses on the Kentucky river, or at Louisville—for which Cash will be given, at my house about seven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road.
ROBERT M. MOORE.
October 23, 1797.

WANTED
A person who is well acquainted with Malting & Brewing of Beer, Also A DISTILLER. Great encouragement will be given—Apply to A. HOLMES.
Lexington, July 26, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from Washington, (Marion county, Kentucky,) some time in May last, a Negro Man named LOUIS, (or LUE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, has a hair in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail in this state.
A. HOLMES.
Lexington, July 15.

NOTICE.
The partnership of CHARLES HUMPHREYS & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to call on the subscriber for payment; in whose hands the books &c. are placed.
ANDREW HOLMES.
April 16.

Warranted Bowling Cloths.
From No. 110 No. 6, for sale at ANDREW HOLMES'S STORE, The corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington.

SHO
OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.
Lexington August 8.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.
Apply to A. HOLMES, Lexington.

Wanted Immediately.
A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the Printer.
September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.
A Likely Negro Wench
Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE and LOT, N. Main Street, with a good stable, back, &c. Also, six thousand acres of Land, on Bank lick creek, about ten miles from the Ohio. The land is of excellent quality, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to JOHN A. SEITZ.

ABRAHAM & JOHN W. HUNT.
With to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP.
For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money. They have on hand a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

Lost Notice.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. All those indebted to Webb and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partner ship is dissolved by mutual consent.
N. B. Nelson Thomason is authorized to settle the above accounts.
Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

Main's Lick, September 2d, 1797.
WE are well informed that some malicious person has lodged false of an inferior quality, for a length of time, at the wide Common's, for sale, as being at our manufactory. We hereby declare to the public, that we did never lodge any salt for sale on the road between this place and Lexington. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large.
JAMES F. MOORE, CHARLES DEELER.

JUST PUBLISHED.
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 5c.
An Expository Letter From EDWARD RICHARDS to GEORGE WASHINGTON, 209, of Mount Vernon.

CIVITA VECCHIA, June 30.

The beginning of this month a most terrible battle was fought about 12 leagues from the point of Messina, between an Algerine cruiser of 18 guns, full of men, and a ship of 20 nine and twelve pounders, belonging to the king of the two Sicilies; the conflict began at seven in the morning, and lasted till near three in the afternoon. The Algerine received the first broadside, which carried away the foreboard main chains, and much damaged the standing rigging; the salute was immediately returned, and the fight commenced with the utmost resolution—each party seemed determined to conquer or die; the pirate hoisted the bloody flag, and ran along the frigate, in a situation ready for boarding, and had nearly grappled her, but she kept up such a constant well directed fire into the rover, that entirely frustrated their intention, & killed a vast number of their men, yet this success did not prevent the barbarian making another attempt, which also failed with great loss; this obliged them to sheer off for a short time, but they soon renewed the combat, when a most tremendous cannonade began on both sides, which lasted upwards of two hours without intermission; unfortunately the frigates fore-mast was carried away close by the board, and fell upon the deck, which did a considerable deal of damage, besides killing and wounding a number of men.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate circumstance the brave Christians, whose courage was not in the least damped, kept fighting on, fully determined to sink the robbers. During this time a flood of war of 16 guns and a cutter of 12, who had parted company from the above ship two days before luckily came up, and played their part so well that in a short time the pirate was all in flames, but by the exertions of the crew the fire was got under.

Notwithstanding the crippled state and dangerous situation the pirate was in, yet they rushed on with such an uncommon degree of desperation that was astonishing, and most beyond description: at this juncture the frigate was so much shattered both in hull and rigging, that she could hardly be kept above water, and was obliged to be towed out of the action.

In the mean time the flood and cutter kept up such an incessant and well directed fire into the rover, till she was totally disabled, her masts, yards and rigging, utterly destroyed, her guns dismounted, and her port holes knocked three and four into one; nevertheless this desperate crew defied to strike, and kept a constant fire with small arms, from which many of the balls were chewed; at last when they found that they could not resist the king's force any longer they fired to the magazine and blew themselves up, together with a number of Christian captives they had on board, so all perished with the infidels.

P. S. The pirate was commanded by Sidi Beider, a fellow of invincible courage very bold and daring; this man was a great terror to the Spaniards in their late war with Spain—he has not only sunk and captured several ships which were fitted out on purpose to take him, but would often land upon their coast in open day with his crew in spite of all resistance, carry off the inhabitants and ravage whole villages.

TANGIERS, July 10.

The emperor of Morocco, Muly Solymán, has marched for Rebat, with a body of 63,000 cavalry, and is to be joined on his march by his brother, prince Muly Taib, with another body of 35,000 horse, when they are to proceed together to Morocco, with a view to depose their brother, Bendris. These fraternal visits are likely to occasion the effusion of much kindred blood.

AMSTERDAM, July 18.

A treaty of amity was signed at Arranjuez by the prince of Peace, on the part of Spain, and citizens Perignon and Valkenear, on the part of the French and Batavian republics, by which the latter republic formally accedes to the treaty of amity subsisting between France and Spain. The French and Batavian governments are

on the point of ratifying this triple alliance which is chiefly directed against the British superiority at sea. It is probable that admiral Jervis has withdrawn from the close investment of Cadix to cruise off the port. Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Spanish fleet having exhibited some show of putting to sea, admiral Jervis unmoored and proceeded to sea to meet them.

CHRONICLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAPTER 105th.

1. And it came to pass, that in those days a desire of revolutions prevailed, and whole nations were employed in ascertaining the rights of men; and scarcely any thing else was spoken of than liberty.

2. And the people of England belied themselves to be a free people, and they prided themselves upon this privilege.

3. And they boasted, that by their bill of right, it was decreed, "That the person of no man among them could be seized, unless he had been guilty of a crime;" and that their judges had declared that no man could be a slave in this land.

4. And the trade of this nation was very great, and its seamen were hardy and bold, inasmuch that the people used to boast that their ships formed a wooden rampart round their isle.

CHAPTER 106. THE SAILORS.

1. Now it came to pass that a ship had returned from a voyage to a far country, the mariners were emaciated with hunger and fatigue; for they had been absent from home many years.

2. And when they landed, they rejoiced, and their hearts leaped within them, on the prospect of once more meeting their wives, their children and friends, and in recruiting their exhausted strength in the bosom of their families.

3. And they went cheerfully along conversing together, unsuspecting of harm,—when lo! a band of ruffians fell suddenly on them in broad day, in the sight of all the people.

4. And they beat them with clubs and bound them with cords, and dragged them along to a darksome dungeon, into which they were thrust among many others, who had been treated after the same manner.

5. And they said to the ruffians who attacked them, what evil have we done? but they got no answer, except oaths and curses, and severe usage.

6. And they called out to the people for assistance, saying we have done no harm, but no one regarded them.

7. And they passed sorrowfully along through the crowds of people, and they smiled at their fate, while they shouted incessantly—Liberty! Liberty for ever! This is the land of freedom!

8. And these people were forced to go down again directly into the sea in ships, without having seen their wives, their children, or their friends.

9. And their wives and their children were sore distressed by poverty, and hunger, and nakedness.

10. Neither could the men afford them any relief, for they were constrained to go out to battle against their enemies.

11. And many of them fell in battle, and perished; and their names were forgotten among the people.

12. And their children were reduced to beggary, and were despised because they were poor.

13. Behold! Such is the liberty that mariners enjoy, and such is the protection that the law affords to their friends and defenders in this very happy land of freedom.

GENERAL VIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The intelligence which has come to hand since our last survey, affords very little that can be deemed certain concerning the affairs of Europe, in which America unfortunately continues too much interested. That the negotiations at Lille were continued at the time the latest accounts left Europe, seems to be undoubted, but that there were great difficulties and embarrassments some where, is evident from the length of time they have continued, and the excessive secrecy

with which every thing is conducted. But what the difficulties are, it is impossible to say, and those who publish their conjectures on the subject, blame the French or the English, as their political opinions lead them to favor the one or the other.

The great preparations making throughout the emperor's dominions, show that his power is yet far from being annihilated; and the readiness of his subjects to recruit his armies, that whatever difficulties they may have endured, they are yet by no means tired of war. But though we are certain that great preparations continue to be made throughout the imperial dominions, we are ignorant of their destination. The counter-preparation, by the king of Prussia, prove that he is alarmed; and report says, that the emperors of Germany and Russia, in conjunction, are to make war on Prussia. Should this be the case we might expect to feel in part a renewal of the terrible war in 1757; and though the negotiations at Lille were this moment concluded in the most favorable manner between France and England, they would in all probability answer very little purpose. Prussia alone could not contend with these formidable powers; and neither France, Sweden nor Denmark would see the Prussian monarch destroyed; so that the peace would probably be of very short duration, and England would undoubtedly soon take one side or other.

The state of France has from the beginning of the war, offered a wide field for speculation. It is remarkable, that the British ministry have uniformly built their hopes on the internal convulsions that had taken place, or were to take place, among the French; and, though they have found themselves so often deceived, the same conjectures, speculations and plans built upon them, still continue. So confident were they in this respect, that when France was first invaded by the Prussians, the ministerial prints did not hesitate to predict, that the whole country would be conquered in less than a month! the prophets set too short a time for the fulfillment of their prediction, and lived to see the falsehood of it. Then the war of Vendee was to accomplish their wishes; and, to the disgrace of the nation, a bill to enable his majesty to assist the Vendean rebels, was brought into parliament, or proposed to be so! then, or perhaps before, they were to be thrown into submission. Every prediction shared the fate of its predecessor; the war was carried on with the utmost fury, until a peace became absolutely necessary to both parties. Lord Mahan was sent, nominally as an ambassador, but, as some English and American newspapers said, probably to take advantage of the divisions already existing or to attempt to create new ones. Even at his second mission the same disaffected story has been repeated, and the differences between the directory and councils have been supposed the immediate preludes to a tremendous revolution, of which a new advantage may be taken. If we consider the matter fairly, however, it must be evident, that though the directory or the councils, may be affected by these convulsions, the re-establishment of royalty is as distant and improbable as ever. It is the jealousy of this very power that has been the cause of so much destruction and bloodshed in France. Had not Robespierre taxed his enemies with being royalists, he would never have established such a tyranny as he did; and had not the people perceived that, under the title of liberty, he himself was in reality a king, that tyranny could not have been overthrown. In like manner, whatever may be the consequence of the present dispute between the directory and councils, the case is evidently a mutual suspicion of royalty. The councils say, that the directory are assuming the power of a king; the directory appeal to the army, and they take part with them, not because the directory say so, but because, upon deliberation, they perceived that royalty raises its head, and the councils decree improper laws, and such as are evidently subversive of liberty. This delusion of the army is, it seems, contrary to the constitution; but this shows how little possible it is for any legislature to enforce a doctrine contrary to the natural sensations of the human heart. Let it once be established that a le-

gislature (whether consisting of few or many) has a right to command the armed force of a country to act as it thinks proper, without considering whether such action is right or wrong, then disputation is, to all intents and purposes established; because the legislature may command the army to do wrong as well as right; and the expedient of changing the legislature at stated times cannot answer the purpose, far more mischief may be done in a month, than can be repaired in a year. Of this the French armies have themselves felt. It was their deliberations, and a refusal to act against the people, that destroyed monarchy in France. They took up arms against kings, and in the same cause they still continue to exercise them. In the proceedings of the legislature, they see, or think they see, the image of royalty; & while this continues to be the case, it is vain to imagine that they will pay any regard either to the commands of the councils, or of their most favorite generals, a very remarkable instance of which we have in Buonaparte's declaration, that he was not able to hinder them from deliberating. The only means by which either the Directory or Councils can get out of the present dilemma, is by showing that they are both friends to liberty, and have neither design nor inclination to restore the ancient system of Tyranny and superstition. Thus indeed we may say, that the army is the supreme power, and that the legislature is a mere cypher. It may be so; but the dilemma is evident, and is incident to all governments. Either the armed force must consider themselves as mere machines made to rush on blindly without regard to right or wrong, at the command of their leaders, which is despotism; or they must consider themselves, like other men, judges of the propriety of their own actions, which is military government. It is certain that all the three have deviated from the constitution. The Directory, by ordering the troops too near Paris; the Councils, by forming a military arrangement, and the army by deliberating. An obduracy and indemnity for what is past, seems to be all that is necessary, or indeed possible to be done.

In Italy, disturbances and revolutions every where continue, though we cannot pretend to give any particular detail of them, and indeed we have some accounts of their having been greatly exaggerated, which seems by no means improbable. Reports prevail of a revolution in Rome and annihilation of the pope's temporal power; but these are not confirmed.

Switzerland hath, as yet, remained in quiet, though the demands of Buonaparte, and symptoms of a revolutionary spirit, have given considerable uneasiness. The grand question now agitated through the whole world is, whether man shall think and act for himself; or shall the majority allow others to think for them, and direct their action, accordingly? It is this which has acted in Europe like a fire hitherto unquenchable, and from the effects of which no form of government there established can get free.

England, since the last vigorous exertions of government, seems to have gained a very considerable accession of strength, not only by the subjugation, but apparent conversion, of great numbers of Irish patriots, who, now, if we may believe some accounts, show themselves more inclined to fight in the cause of government than they did formerly against it. It is really painful and humiliating to think that those who have taken an oath to procure a reform in government, should, on the first appearance of danger, so readily take an oath to support that government without any reform; but while such transactions blot the national character, it must be a demonstration that if England puts any confidence in such soldiers, she leans upon a broken reed; and if the ministry presume, upon the apparent unanimity which force has brought about, to continue the war, they will in all probability, be deceived. Ministers still continue; but excepting one influence, the sailors have hitherto proved unsuccessful.

The operations of the Spaniards in Europe appear to be conducted with the usual tedious prolixity which has been so frequently taken notice of in the proceedings of that nation. At

Cadiz the presence of the king seems to have inspired some activity, and it is said that admiral Jervis has been obliged to cut his cables and abandon the blockade; but this coming by the way of France, has been contradicted in the English papers. The Portuguese have used every effort to put themselves in a state of defence, for which purpose they have resorted to the cruel mode of impressing. The dilatory conduct of the Spaniards has afforded them sufficient time, but if they should be attacked by the combined army of France and Spain, the event cannot be doubtful. At present it seems pretty well authenticated, that they have avoided the danger by concluding a peace.

Russia, during the convulsions of Europe, hath wisely kept free from the dreadful controversy; but now she justifies the report of her design to interfere, there can be no doubt that a new contest will ensue, still more terrible than the former. In the mean time, we are told that the Emperor has taken under his protection the army of French emigrants under the prince of Conde—that he is about to make application to the courts of Vienna and London to continue their generous benefaction to it; and in the mean time, that every individual, whether officer or soldier, shall receive the same rank and pay which he now enjoys. "We cannot know" says the account, "until the return of the courier who is to be sent to Russia, what is the nature of the hereditary grants which his imperial majesty intends to promise this army, besides granting to the French nobility the same privileges which the nobles of Russia enjoy."—It must certainly give pleasure to every person to hear that these unfortunate men have at last found an ally. Whatever may have been the crimes of the French emigrants, of which this army is composed, they have certainly suffered abundantly. To be driven from country to country—to be refused a residence in any nation, and to be as though no place was found for them upon earth, is more than man ought to think of inflicting on his fellow creature.

NEW-YORK, October 13.
Extract of a letter from a house of respectability in London dated July 22, to a merchant of this city.
"Our government has this day paid in money, the amount awarded by the commissioners to the individual claimants in America, for losses sustained by illegal captures of your neutral ships, and property to a very considerable amount, with handsome profits on the cargoes, and interest from the time captured, up to the first of July inst. This conduct must give very general satisfaction with you."

Several papers supposed to have been highly in what is called the "federal interest," begin to speak rationally on the subject of foreign attachment. Let this country, says one of them, abstract itself from all foreign influence; and if attacked, or our rights invaded by any of them let us treat them alike, as enemies, whether Dutch, English, French, or any nation whatever. An American legislator should consider himself as being in the leading strings of no foreign power whatever, but as acting solely for the prosperity and honour of his country.

We hear from Boston that great exertions are making to finish the launch of the new frigate Constitution. The attempt, which it is expected will be successful, will take place on the 19th.

What cannot be contested, says an official French paper, is that twenty five or thirty thousand tons formerly in the trade of Great Britain, are suddenly metamorphosed, through the most infamous machievallism, into American vessels.

October 18.
A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Citizen, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 19th of August informs, that on the 15th admiral Jervis was still before Cadiz, but nothing particular had taken place. The merchants and other inhabitants were returning into town, and it was supposed that the blockade would soon be given up.

Admiral Jervis had sent orders to the commanding officer of the British ships in Lisbon, to embark all military stores, to man the Spanish prize ships and send them to Plymouth.

ships in Lisbon, to embark all military stores, to man the Spanish prize ships and send them to Plymouth.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 13.
RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

At the late election in this town, the Females asserted the privilege granted them by the laws of this State, and gave in their votes for members to represent them in the State-legislature.

Though it is a general opinion that females ought not to interfere in political affairs, yet the emperor of Java never employs any but women in his embassies, and those are generally widows. The court of Java is persuaded, that women are better calculated than men for negotiations, that they are more accustomed to dissimulation and constraint, that they have more address and ascendancy, and that they possess greater resources of a creative fancy, as well as fertility in expedients.

A Correspondent asks—Is it not probable that we should have obtained better terms in a certain treaty, had some women been appointed to negotiate it, instead of an extraordinary male minister?

A Hartford paper mentions, that such is the rage for phylodity, that a man, discovered some nights since under a bridge, was, by his own account only catching a little cold, that he might be the better able to sing Bass on the ensuing Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.
Extract of a letter from Washington, county, Virginia, dated October 17.
"On Mr. Blounts arrival, in Tennessee, a few of his partisans assayed to have him brought forward as a candidate for a Senator. This gave an opportunity for the citizens to see several gentlemen unmasked. The final trial took place last week, and Judge Anderson and Mr. Jackson were easily elected senators in the room of Blount and Cocke. This is considered as a fatal overthrow to the candidate governor and his plans in the Tennessee."

CINCINNATI, October 23.

A gentleman who arrived in town a few days since, favoured us with the following particulars:—

On the 17th inst. General Wilkinson left Fort Wayne, with a detachment of light dragoons, two companies of infantry, and a company of artillery and engineers, with all the necessary stores and utensils for establishing a post on the Mississippi, within the vicinity of Kaskaskia, the same to be garrisoned by the troops which accompanied the General. The Indians to the westward are peaceable, and appear to be very friendly to all American travellers through the country.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county on the road from Hornbeck's mill to Lexington, a bay mare, four years old last spring, near thirteen hands high, her hind feet white a small fall, branded on the near shoulder and buttock JM in a piece, appraised to 9l.

THOMAS PARVIN.

To be Sold

THE estate of Joseph Jackson, dec., consisting of four likely American born Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the hogs will be the greater part of them Pork, a large quantity of Corn, Wheat & Oats, Household & Kitchen furniture, also farming tools of all kinds and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, on the plantation whereon the said Jackson formerly lived, in Lincoln county, about two miles from Stanford. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over thirty shillings, by giving bond with approved security, and all of that amount undrawn to be paid down. The sale will begin the 27th day of November next, and continue till all the estate is sold good attendance will be given by

ERASMUS JACKSON, and
ZACHARIAS SHACKLEFORD, Executors.

October 15, 1797.

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

BLANK KEEDS for sale at this Office.

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, November 8, 1797.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the constitution of the commonwealth of Kentucky provides that the Governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly of the State; And whereas, as an extraordinary occasion for convening the General Assembly now exists; and matters of importance claim the attention of the Legislature; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and do by these presents convene the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on Monday the 27th of this instant (November) hereby requiring the senators and representatives in the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and every of them, that having aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble, in order to consult and determine on such measures, as in their wisdom shall be deemed conducive to the welfare and interests of the said commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the commonwealth to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Frankfort this third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the commonwealth the sixth.

JAMES GARRARD.

By the Governor,
HARRY TOLMIE, Secretary of State.

FROM A SCOTCH PAPER of August.

DUMFRIES, August 1.

A desperate battle was fought some days ago at a small public house on the Ellex road, between an Englishman and a Scotchman, in which the former with some difficulty came off victorious; the dispute arose from a conversation on the impending treaty at Lisle. The Scotchman was for carrying on the war with redoubled vigour, and observing sneeringly, that he should not be surprized if the French were to insist on the continuance of the war, said no, there was no danger of that; for Ministers had already offered Scotland to France, but the Directory refused to receive it, unless Northumberland was joined to it; this was too much for Sawney, who enraged at the indignity offered to his country, immediately told the other he died and knocked him down.

Will be Sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON the public square, in Lexington, on Monday the 13th inst. being court-day.

A COACHEE,

with HARNESS complete. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN BALL.

November 8, 1797.

I the public, I presume, has seen a piece inserted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joseph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the design of injuring me, in the sale of my lands. Their publication (malicious as it is) should pass un-answered, but that I am apprehensive my silence might be construed into a confession of their charges and an acknowledgment of their claim.—Now I do assert that I never sold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can he legally claim a foot of property under me.—If he could, why do not the perfidious claimants under him, make it appear? I have been three years, constantly in this State, and always denials, that my land disputes might be terminated, during their continuance I have been exposed to much cruel and unmerited censure. In all this time little, or nothing has been done by my opponents. Messrs. Cox and Fenwick have published that for all the lands sold by them, a suit has been commenced in the court of Quarter Sessions for Fayette county, at Identy. This is a subpoena issued against me in the Fayette District, in April last, but is equally true, that the claimants have never yet filed their bill. From those circumstances, it is manifest, that they are not in the possession of the validity of their title. A claim is important, if it could have been established, or at least after commencing suit, they would have pursued with more keeness if they had imagined they had any chance of success. The lands I shall continue to sell, and I trust I shall be able to remove the doubts of any person who is disposed to buy. Let Messrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future know, that I despise the hypocritical craft of their publications. After accusing me of fraudulent intentions against innocent people—they kindly say they have no intention of injuring me. Let me ask the gentlemen if they would not think such a charge injurious? To them, indeed it might not be so; but most men would feel it sensibly, and in spite of their swarming complacence, would resent it as I do.

B. NETHERLAND.

Public Notice

HAVING obtained from the county court of Bourbon, an order appointing commissioners to perpetuate testimony respecting an ash tree, marked F, being the beginning corner of my entry, for 4000 acres, made with the surveyor of the then county of Fayette, on the 9th day of January 1783 upon two treasury warrants, No. 9119 and 9118, on the dividing ridge between the county of Licking and the fast spring fork. All concerned are therefore desired to take notice, that on the 15th day of December, 1797, it fair or the next fair day, I shall by my attorney in fact, attend with the commissioners at the said ash tree, being the beginning corner of my aforesaid entry, when and where, I shall take depositions to perpetuate the same, and do further acts as may be necessary thereto, and the law may authorize.

AMBROSE RUCKER.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, on Croft street, two doors above Short street. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

Lexington, September 16.

NOTICE

THAT I will attend with the commissioners appointed by Washington court, on Wednesday the sixth day of December next, on the Beach fork, about seven or eight miles below the Lighters trace, opposite a remarkable short bend called for in two 200-acre entries, made, May, '80, in the name of Richard Gaines, then and here to perpetuate testimony respecting the beginning; and to do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to law.

RICHARD GAINES.

October 28, 1797.

November 24, 1797.
LOST, on Sunday last, on the Lime-stone road, about four or five miles from Lexington, a pair of

POCKET PISTOLS,

engraved *Roland*. Whoever will bring them to Joseph Copley's, tailor in Lexington, or lend a line, so that they may be sent for, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward.

To be Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Saturday the 25th inst., at the late dwelling house of Andrew Gatewood dec. the following property viz. Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, C& Household Furniture. Four months credit will be given for all sums above four pounds, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—and for all sums under four pounds to be ready money. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ext^{rs}.
WILLIAM GIST, Ex^{ors}.
JOHN KAY.

November 1, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, living one mile from the mouth of Hickman, Garrard county, a black Mare, about fourteen hands high, a small fall in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder D, five or six years old, had on about a three shilling bill, appraised to 16l 10s.

Also one *Thoroughbred* Mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, very old, branded on the near buttock but not legibly, appraised to 4l 10s.

Likewise one from gray Filley, three years old, twelve hands high, mealy face, no brand, had on a three shilling bill, appraised to 3l.

Thomas Middleton.

July 12, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber, near the Crab orchard, a bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, no brand, about thirteen and a half hands high, small fall: appraised to 6l 10s.

RICHARD CHURCHILL.

September 15.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

A DIRGE.

BY ROBERT BURN.

WHEN chill November's furly blast
Made hills and forests bare,
One evening as I wander'd forth,
Along the banks of Ayr,
I spy'd a man, whose aged step
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

Young stranger whither wand'rest
thou?
Began the rev'rend sage;
Does thirst of wealth thy step con-
strain,
Or youthful pleasures rage?
Or, haply press'd by cares & woes,
Too soon thou halt begun,
To wander forth, with me, to mourn
The miseries of man?

The sun that overhangs yon moors,
Outspreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labor to support
A haughty lordling's pride:
I've seen yon weary winter fun
Twice forty times return;
And every time has added proof,
That man was made to mourn.

O man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Mispending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious youthful prime!
Alternate follies take the sway;
Licentious passions burn;
With tenfold force give nature's law,
That man was made to mourn.

Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or nianhoods active might;
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported is his right;
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn;
Then age and want, O ill-matched
pair!
Show man was made to mourn.

A few seem favorites of fate,
In pleasures lap carefree'd;
Yet think not all the rich and great,
Are likewise truly blest.
But O! what crowds in every land,
All wretched and forlorn,
Through weary life, this lesson learn,
That man was made to mourn.

Many, and sharp the num'rous ills,
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still, we make ourselves,
Regret, remorse and shame!
And man, whose heaven erected face
The smiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn.

See yonder, poor o'er labor'd wight,
So object, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;
And fee his lordly fellow worm
The poor petition furn,
Unmindful, though a weeping wife,
And helpless orphans mourn!

If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave,
By nature's law design'd,
Why was an independent wight,
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty and scorn?
Or, why has man the will & power,
To make his fellow mourn.

Yet, let not this too much, my son,
Disturb thy youthful breath;
This partial view of human kind,
Is, surely, not the last!
The poor, oppressed, honest man,
Had never, sure, been born,
Had there not been some recompense,
To comfort those that mourn.

O Death! The poor man's dearest
friend,
The kindest and the best!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee, to rest!
The great, the wealthy, fear thy
blow,
From pomp and pleasure torn;
But, O! a bliss relief to those
That, weary-laden, mourn.

WITCHCRAFT.

A VIRGINIA ANECDOTE.

About the year 1727, when the back settlers of this country were as proverbial for their prejudices as ever the first settlers of Plymouth were, an old woman about 120 miles from Richmond, on James river, was so unfortunate as to have a sow litter a pig with two tails. This circumstance soon overran the settlement. A general alarm was spread; and the parson of the Parish was referred to by the affrighted people to account for this wonderful phenomenon. The sage divine, after duly considering the affair, declared, that as all pigs by nature were endowed with but one tail, it was probable that the devil was officious in the generation of this litter, and as he cannot make any thing perfect, these two tails were left as a mark of his imperfection. The parson further observed, that as other neighbours had sows, on whom the evil spirit might have tried his operations, his parishity for this old woman was a proof that the sow have a connection with him, and that she could be nothing less than a witch. The poor woman was immediately apprehended, and it was determined to tie her up in a sack and throw her into the river, when if she floated she was a witch, and must be hung; if she sunk then she was innocent. A vast concourse of people assembled on the banks to see the operation; and while the church wardens were absolutely engaged in drawing the bag over her, a col. Taylor, who was lately arrived from Ireland, hit on the following stratagem to save her:

"By my soul (said he to the wardens) 'ye are all wrong; you know nothing of witches; now in Ireland, we have found out a much surer way without half the trouble: the people were anxious to hear the hisa method: 'why (says the colonel) my jewels, we put the woman on the scale and the big church bible in the other: if the bible outweighs the woman, she is a witch, and must be burnt; but if the woman is the heavier, she is no witch by my soul.' The col's method was approved of; the trial made; and thus the life of a woman preferred, who, but for col. Taylor's stratagem, must have fallen a sacrifice to the ignorance and prejudices of an illiterate people.

Doctor Samuel Broton,

LEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its vicinity. He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office. He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations. September 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also, a VERY LIKELY NEGRO OX, five years of age. Also, the noted horse called THE PRIGION GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane Run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county. SAMUEL BEELER.

Jockey-Club.

At a meeting of the LEXINGTON JOCKEY-CLUB, at Mess. Postlethwait's on Tuesday, October 17, 1797, Resolved, That there be a PURSE run for over the Lexington Course, on the Second Wednesday and the two following days in November next: the first day, four miles, the heats, —the second day, three miles, the heats, —and, the third day, (for four years old and under,) two miles, the heats, aged horses carrying 130lb. —fix years old 120lb. —five ditto, 110lb. —four ditto, 100lb. —three ditto, feather. Resolved, That Samuel Downing, Holmer, G. Anderson, R. W. Downing, and J. B. January, be a committee to admit persons willing to become members of this club. From the Minutes.

C. BANES, Secy.

58 For sale,
THE FOLLOWING PLACES OF LAND:
ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2599 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2525 acres.
The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Graddock in Danville, or, JOHN W. HOLY, at present in fact for THOS. HOLY.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-West of the Ohio, containing an extensive bank of excellent iron, the subscribers suppose the quality of this ore has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three Rivers—A stream supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.
JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander W. and James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement; as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COBURN,
JOHN BRADFORD, } Exrs.
Lexington, April 18, 1797.

John M. Dewar and David Warkins, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Christopher Bryant, T. C. Agers, Edward Worthington, William Voch, Elizabeth Voch, Thomas Shepherd, William Shepherd and Mary Shepherd, Defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants not having entered their appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state on the motion of the complainant by their counsel, he is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the 18th day of November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and on the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.)
Lewis Todd, C. F. C.

For Sale.

THE LOTS IN NEW-GARDEN.

NEW-GARDEN is a town lately laid out on an eligible situation, on part of that tract of land, well known by the name of English's Station, on the south bank of the Ohio river, in the neighborhood of a very fertile settlement. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many advantages that accompany New-Garden; it abounds in good springs, good timber, land and lime-dones, (celebrated for building) third, which passes the great influx of emigrants from the Eastern states to Kentucky.

The sale of said lots will commence on the premises on the 1st of November next, and will continue until the 31st, where due attention will be given by the subscriber or his agents, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—one third of the purchase money to be paid in three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in eighteen months from the day of sale; or which time a general warranty deed will be executed for said lots.

Lucas Sullivan.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the county court for Lincoln county, to have a town established on my land in that county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

SIMON ENGLEMAN.

October 12, 1797.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the court for a division.—Also all persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

G. NEZHEAL AND.

March 16, 1797.

Five Dollars Reward,
STRAYED from my plantation the latter end of September last, a bay Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, a long hob tail, branded on the near buttock thus W, paces and trots, I think I have a small star in his forehead, I will give the above reward to any Person who will deliver said horse to me or to Col. James P. Moore at Mann's lick to whom he belongs.
JOHN CRITTENDEN.

John McClelland, complainant,
vs.
George Clarke, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear on the second Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of Lexington, and another copy be posted at the door of the court-house in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.)
Telfs,
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FOR SALE,

For Cash and Country Produce.

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and one acres and a half, twenty five of which are cleared—The land is of good quality, well watered and timbered, and has on it three cabins and a peach orchard, situated on the Kentucky river, between Jack's and Tare's creeks, about fifteen miles from Lexington, and well situated for a ferry. An indisputable title will be given.—For particulars enquire of

POYZER & Co.
Lexington, Oct. 18.

Franklin Diltrick (to wit.)

August Term, 1797.

John Patrick, Complainant,

vs.
James Wilkinson, and McConnell's heirs et al Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the court that the order to advertise, formerly awarded herein, against the defendant Wilkinson, has not been published agreeably to law, and the said James Wilkinson appearing to be not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that the said complainant do appear here on the 18th day of November next, and answer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Hickman's meeting-house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the state-house in the town of Frankfort.

(A Copy.)
Telfs,
Wills Lee, C. F. D.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next. He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND,

On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthia. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers. The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who for joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST, Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not assure themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—therefore, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 1st day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,

for sale at this Office.